FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FILIPOV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

AU161828 Sofia BTA in English 1821 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 16 (BTA) -- A Bulgarian delegation led by Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, leaved for Moscow. It will take part in 41st extraordinary meeting of the session of the C.M.E.A.

The delegation recruits Mr. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP and minister of mechanical engineering, Mr. Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and constant representative of Bulgaria in the C.M.E.A., Mr. Kiril Zarev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr. Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, Mr Stoyan Markov. chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technical Progress, and Mr. Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

USSR'S KULIKOV MAKES 'FRIENDLY WORKING VISIT'

Airport Welcome

AU161907 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 16 (BTA) -- The Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States, arrived on a friendly working visit in Sofia. He is accompanied by Army General Anatoly Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces.

At the Sofia Airport they were welcomed by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of National defense, Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the Public and National Security Department of the CC of the BCP, and other deputy ministers, generals and officers.

He was welcomed also by Mr. Leonid Kerestedzhiants, minister plenipotentiary councellor at the Embassy of the U.S.S.R. in Bulgaria, General Colonel Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief to the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States, and military attaches at the embassies of the fraternal countries.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU171031 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces. The meeting held in a cordial comradely atmosphere, was attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense.

ZHIVKOV TOURS SOVIET SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION

AU062054 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has visited the exhibition devoted to Soviet scientific-technical achievements at the Sofia "Universiada" Hall, accompanied by Comrades Milko Balev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and Vasil Tsanov. They were welcomed by Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, and by Evgeniy Lyukhin, the director of the exhibition.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov toured the exhibition with great interest. This is a great new manifestation of the implementation of the long-term program to develop economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR through 2000.

The exhibition displays a number of joint Bulgarian-Soviet elaborations [razrabotki]; new technologies pertaining to the present and the future can be seen at the exhibition.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, our first party and state leader, wrote in the book of impressions for honorary guests: "The exhibition is one more brilliant and convincing demonstration of the inexhaustible possibilities of the Soviet Union in science and scientific-technical progress, for the further advance of Soviet society along the path of communism, for the strength of the acceleration of socioeconomic development in the Soviet Union."

KHRISTOV-LED BCP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR URUGUAY

AU151438 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] A BCP delegation led by Comrade Emil Khristov has departed for Montevideo, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay. The delegation will take part in the national conference of the Communist Party of Uruguay.

LEADERS WIRE HOLIDAY CONGRATULATIONS TO SFRY

AU041258 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 85 p 1, 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, sent the following telegram of congratulations to Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium:

Esteemed Comrade Zarkovic:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the SFRY, I convey to you, as well as to the LCY Central Committee, most sincere congratulations and best wishes for new successes in your country's socialist construction.

I take this opportunity to express my deep conviction that the development of cooperation between the BCP and the LCY is important factor in expanding and intensifying comprehensive relations between our two countries and peoples, for the consolidation of the cause of peace and socialism in the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, sent the following telegram to Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the SFRY, I pray you to accept my congratulations and best wishes for the comprehensive progress of your country on behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf.

I take this opportunity to express my conviction that the further comprehensive development and expansion of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY are in the interest of our two socialist countries and will be our common contribution to the expansion of peace and security in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world.

On the same occasion Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers congratulated Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, and Stanko Todorov congratulated Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Federal Assembly, while Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov congratulated Raif Dizdarevic, SFRY federal secretary of foreign affairs.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV CONGRATULATE LAO LEADERS

AU051340 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a congratulatory telegram to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and to Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly. The telegram states:

In the name of the party and state leadership of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB], of the whole Bulgarian people, and personally in our own names, we send the party and state leadership of the LPDR, the fraternal Lao people, and personally to you most cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR.

The victory of the Lao patriots and the long years of struggle for freedom and independence opened the way to the implementation of radical social-economic transformations in Laos. Today the Lao people, under the leadership of its fighting vanguard -- the LPRP -- in close friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, is successfully solving the tasks set by the Third LPRP Congress to develop and advance the economy and culture and to defend revolutionary achievements.

We note with satisfaction that the relations of close friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples are deepening on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, and the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the PRB and the LPDR in the interest of our two peoples, peace, and socialism.

The PRB values highly and supports the foreign policy of the LPDR, which enjoys a continuously growing authority in the international arena. Side by side with Vietnam, Cambodia and the other fraternal socialist countries, Laos is fighting consistently to strengthen peace and international security, normalize the situation in Southeast Asia, and turn this region into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

On the day of the glorious anniversary we wish you, dear comrades, and all the workers of Laos new, even greater successes in socialist construction and in defense of the revolutionary achievements.

May the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples strengthen and develop!

CONTROL AUDITING COMMISSION IMPOSES SANCTIONS

AU051752 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Dec 85 p 2

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO report: "At the Central Control-Auditing Commission of the BCP -- Great Strictness, Based on Principles"]

[Text] The Bureau of the Central Control-Auditing Commission held its regular session yesterday, under the leadership of Comrade Stoyan Karadzhov, commission chairman.

A report on the results of the inspection of administrative work accomplished in the Personal Letters departments and services of the BCP Central Committee was read.

A report on the visit of a delegation of the PZPR Central Committee, headed by Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission, was also read.

Appeals and objections of punished party members were discussed. The following punishments were confirmed: The punishment by "expulsion from the BCP", of Angel Krustev Angelov from Ovcha Mogila village, Veliko Turnovo Okrug, accused of group forming, slander against leading cadres, gross violation of the norms of party behavior and morality; of Yanko Apostolov Yankov from Alekovo village, Veliko Turnovo Okrug, for actions incompatible with the party statute, demonstrating that he has lost his qualities as a Communist; of Balyo Todorov Balev from Ugurchin village, Lovech Okrug, working in the Kremikovtsi enterprise, for lack of sincerity toward the party.

The following punishments were changed: The punishment of Dr. Georgi Dimitrov, former director of the National Health and Social Welfare directorate at the Pernik Okrug People's Council, was changed from "censure" to "severe reprimand with warning" for considerable shortcomings allowed to occur in the style and methods of his work, in particular with cadres and for lack of sincerity toward the party, and the punishment of Rusi Petrov Rusev, former manager of the storage house in Ruse of the Sofia Eletrosnab enterprise was changed from "expulsion from the party" to "severe reprimand with warning" for his behavior which caused a violation of the organizational unity of the basic party organization, as well as for lack of principle and lack of sincerity toward the bureau of the municipal BCP; the commission as well as the other control organs of the party will continue to manifest great strictness, based on principle, which is inseparable from confidence and respect, as regards all communists who violate their obligations according to the BCP statute, and who with their actions are undermining the prestige of the adjective "Communist."

STROUGAL LEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

LD161412 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1330 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation led by Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal left Prague by air for Moscow today to attend the 41st extraordinary CEMA session. Other members of the delegation are: Milos Jakes, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier and Czechoslovakia's permanent representative to CEMA; Jaromir Obzina, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning; Zbynek Sojak, director of the CPCA Central Committee Economic Department; and Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The meeting will discuss a draft of the comprehensive program for the scientific and technological progress of CEMA members to the year 2000 and adopt specific measures aimed at intensifying and expanding further cooperation among the member states in this important area.

At Prague's Ryzyne Airport the delegation was seen off by Federal Deputy Premiers Karol Laco and Svatopluk Potac, and other officials.

PARTY MUST ENSURE HIGH QUALITY OF MEMBERS

AU052125 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Dec 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Care for the Quality of Party Ranks Is a Lasting Task"]

[Text] There is, perhaps, not 1 day in the year without the slightly solemn, but always serious and responsible, ceremony in one of the basic organizations of our party -- a ceremony in which the Communists approve at a members meeting the committee's proposal and receive one of their colleagues, one of their fellow citizens, into the party as a candidate member or, after he passes the period of candidacy for membership, as a party member. In this manner the individual organizations regularly and purposefully increase their ranks, or replace the members who have passed away. On the whole, this means that prior to its 17th congress, the CPCZ has more than 1.65 million members and candidate members. With such a membership base it is capable of fulfilling the tasks following from its historic mission.

But it is not the numbers that are decisive. Far more important is the qualitative aspect. That is why we are not asking how many members we have or how many candidate members we have approved, but primarily what kind of members and candidate members we have, what the standards of their ideological and political maturity are, how capable they are of pushing through and realizing the party's policy in everyday life, to what extent they provide an example for others by their work feats and moral life, what kind of authority they have in the work collectives, what their attitude toward people and their problems is, and how they fulfill our ideas on the meaning of the word "communist."

This year, on 11 December, 15 years will have passed since the Central Committee of our party adopted and approved two extremely significant documents: the Lessons Learned from the Crisis Development of the Party and Society after the 13th CPCZ Congress; and the Resolution on the Topical Issues of the Party's Unity.

Two reasons lead us to recall these documents in connection with the issues of improving the quality of the membership base.

The first reason is that the Lessons have shown most convincingly and logically that the party's insufficient care for the ideological upbringing of its members and its underestimation of ideological work in general, as well as violations of the Leninist norms of party life and the loss of class vigilance led, or helped to lead, to the unpropitious events of the crisis-ridden years.

It is quite obvious that only one way could lead out of this situation: via cleansing the party of opportunist sediment, reuniting its ranks on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, and ensuring its ideological, political, and action unity in the way stated by the above Resolution on the Topical Issues of Party Unity. But this is not all: The Lessons taught by the unpropitious years led to the categorical conclusion that one must take systematic care of the membership base, raise its political-ideological standards, and purposefully ensure a healthy influx of new forces into the party, so that its worker character will be consolidated, so that the best and most mature members of the class of cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia, and other working people's strata will have access to it, and so that it will have an appropriate social, age, and qualification structure. This is the conclusion reflected in the work of all party agencies and organizations. The party is systematically and purposefully dealing, according to plan and on all levels, with the task of improving the quality of the membership base.

The second reason which leads us to recall the Lessons is that today a considerable part of our membership base has not itself lived through the class struggle of the years 1968-69, which our party nevertheless must never forget -- it must never permit the conditions, which finally led to the deep crisis in the party and the society, to be repeated. For instance, 241,245 candidate members have been accepted since the 16th CPCZ Congress; and, what is important, almost 60 percent of them have been workers. It is gratifying that the party's social, age, and qualification structure is developing in harmony with the congress directive.

The 15th CPCZ Central Committee session again stressed that we must constantly concentrate our attention on strengthening the party ranks and on improving their quality. It is the duty of all party agencies and organizations to approach this task with the highest responsibility and to enhance the demands placed on the quality of the people accepted. The high demands on the communists' upbringing following from the fact that 53 percent of members have been received into the party after 1970; this percentage is even higher in our plant organizations. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report at the 15th session stated: "We will continue linking the growth of their activity and their ideological and political steeling with the everyday struggle for realizing the party's policy and for intensifying its influence."

It is surely a good testimony to the party's work that the Central Committee was able to state that the membership base is being improved in harmony with the congress directive. However, does this mean that we have fully accomplished our task? Certainly not; if only because this is no isolated, one-time task, but a permanent component of our activity. Secondly, the reference to harmony with the congress directive applies to the party's social, age, and qualification structure. And this is merely one aspect of what we generally call the improvement of the quality of the membership base.

Moreover, there are considerable differences, and sometimes even serious shortcomings, in the acceptance and rearing of candidate members in individual organizations. How can one explain those candidate members who fail to pass the period of candidacy? Should we push the blame on them alone, or also -- and primarily -- on ourselves, for selecting irresponsibly, badly?

Usually, when one chooses one's friend or partner in life, one weighs things, even verifies them. Should one not act in exactly the same way in cases when we are opening the doors to our party family? A family which is truly a combat organization, in which everybody must sense that he has beside him a reliable, firm, and honest comrade who was not led into the party by the longing to make a career with a party membership card (this danger was pointed out already by V. I. Lenin), but by his sincere endeavor to be a fellow-fighter for the ideas of socialism and communism.

The party's Central Committee justly applies exacting demands to the improvements of the quality of party work and party ranks. That is also why the current annual member meetings and the coming conferences, as well as the congress itself, must devote all-around support to the issues of party work. The balance sheets must not lack such pivotal problems as precisely the improvement of the quality of party work and the care for the membership base, for the improvement of standards in intraparty life, and for the effective political-organizational and ideo-educational activity.

As on all levels, the need to enhance quality and effectiveness also applies to ideological work. The 15th CPCZ Central Committee session justly demanded from the ideological sector that it help promote to an even greater extent the atmosphere of high demands and help form the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and man's firm socialist conviction, which is expressed in socialist morality, patriotism, and internationalism. Herein lies the foundation of a conscious attitude to work, of the working people's creative activity, of their involvement in the battle against everything that is harming the common cause. The Communists' example, the way they devotedly work and creatively implement the party's policy, the way they act in public and in private, is and will remain the significant factor which influences the success of this work.

Let us see to it that each of our members convincingly provides precisely such an example in his whole life. This, too, is part of the party's efforts to improve the quality of the member base, part of the care that it devotes to itself, but not in the least only for its own sake.

FOOD MINISTER REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS

LD170025 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Hana Trystofova report]

[Text] Federal Minister of Agriculture and Food Miroslav Toman briefed journalists today on results achieved by agriculture in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and with plans for the forthcoming 5-year plan.

The positive aspect is that we are on the whole able to fulfill the basic task set by the 16th congress of the party -- self-sufficiency, efficiency, and satisfaction of market needs -- Minister Toman stressed at the beginning. Despite various serious difficulties such as drought and the limited material resources with which we entered into this 5-year period, agricultural production grew, compared with the Sixth 5-Year Plan, by almost 10 percent, which is in accord with the plans. The dynamics of the crop production is above all valuable, if compared with the past 5-year plan. It is three times higher, and this has enabled us to improve the proportions between this sphere and livestock production and thus to fulfill well its tasks.

The production of cereals, including corn for grain, oil-yielding crops, pulses, sugar beet, fodder crops, fruit, and vegetables has increased. On the other hand, the production of potatoes has been reduced by more than 2.5 percent.

In livestock production the results are higher -- for example the average annual milk production per cow has increased by more than 550 liters and reaches more than 3,600 liters now.

These positive results are reflected favorably in the income situation of cooperatives and state farms and are also reflected in the work of the food-processing industry. For the future the crop production remains a priority importance. Food processing industry workers then face, above all, the task to react more flexibly to changes in consumer demand. They must pay attention to the removal of shortcomings in certain types of foodstuffs, to the improvement of their range, and to even and smooth supplies to the network of stores.

SLOVAK COUNCIL DISCUSSES REPUBLIC ECONOMY, BUDGET

LD122306 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Report by editor Ladislav Mikus on the 19th meeting of the Slovak National Council in Bratislava on 12 December]

[Text] Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council, welcomed members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier, and other guests.

In the introduction, the deputies of the Slovak National Council unconditionally and univocally supported the Federal Assembly's stand on the results of the Soviet-American talks from 19-20 November in the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The deputies declared that they will do their utmost to support the federal government's peace policy, which along with the USSR and the other socialist countries is trying to halt feverish armament, prevent the militarization of space, promote detente in relations between states, and in this way ensure international security and peaceful cooperation.

Then they started to discuss the main point on the agenda; the government draft of the state plan for developing the national economy and the state budget of the Slovak Socialist Republic for 1986.

Pavol Hrivnak, deputy Slovak premier and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission, in his explanation first described the situation with regard to the fulfillment of this year's task and said that production will be higher by 900 million k [comparison not specified]. With regard to the next year's tasks he said:
[Begin Hrivnak recording] The aims and the tasks of the plan for 1986, as analyzed by Comrade Colotka in the CPSL Central Committee Presidium's report at its December session, presuppose that the positive development of the economy from 1983-85 will continue, and they require that intensification factors for development be more effectively applied. Therefore, the state plan expects that the growth of national income creation will be higher than this year's expected figure by 4.2 percent. This economic growth is to be achieved with an approximately 3 percent planned growth in production in the main industrial sectors.

Further growth of industry will continue to require a speedy dynamism of production growth in machinery and electrical engineering. These industries contribute approximately half to the whole growth of industrial production.

In comparison with the previous period the proportion of chemistry will increase and use will be made of possibilities for developing those industries which use material of domestic origin: These are to cover 28 percent of planned growth in industrial production. The effect of this development will be reflected in the growth of industrial in 1986 in comparison to 1985 by 2.9 percent, and the quality of products and their variety is to improve at the same time. Growing resources will be oriented more on satisfying the home market than hitherto: Supplies to the home market will be increased by more that 3 percent compared with 1985. The main industries covering this will be: electrical engineering, light industry, wood processing, and the food processing industry.

The second task of key importance is to continue to contribute to the equilibrium in foreign trade relations. The material volume of exports is to be increased by over 2 percent. In keeping with a long-term conception, the export of products from the processing sectors of industry will grow substantially faster, by 4 percent.

The construction industry faces many new, demanding tasks compared to the last 5-year period. Our goal is to ensure continuity in the construction of investment projects in the CSSR as well as the work on integration projects on USSR territory that are not only of great economic importance for Czechoslovakia, but also help to deal with ecological problems. This demands that construction work in 1986 in comparison with 1985 will be increased by 1.3 billion Kcs; of this total, organizations under the Ministry of Construction will be increased by 1.1 billion Kcs. This will be a growth in the volume of work which has not been achieved in any of the years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

A lasting task of the agriculture-food processing complex is to ensure supplies to the home market in such a structure that will enable nutrition to continue to be improved while adhering to the line of trying to achieve self-sufficiency in food production and being able to gradually create a reserve to be able to rectify the consequences if harvest results fluctuate. Therefore, emphasis is put on ensuring the fulfillment of the tasks in agricultural production. In 1986 3.9 million metric tons of cereals must be produced, which is 5.5 percent higher than the average yearly production achieved in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. This requires, in addition to good quality agricultural technological equipment, more consistency in observing the planned sowing area. [end recording]

Frantisek Miseje, the Slovak minister of finance, spoke on the government-sponsored draft state budget for next year. Here is part of his speech:

[Begin Miseje recording in Slovak] Reflected in the draft state budget which is being presented, in accordance with the intentions and tasks of the state executive plan, is the attempt to tackle more emphatically the problems which have been outlined, and to make fuller and more effective use of all the resources and reserves of our economy.

The volume of the state budget of the Slovak SR next year is to amount to Kcs 85 billion, which is an increase, in comparison with this year, of 7 percent, with net incomes increasing by more than 9 percent. In harmony with the long-term objectives of our financial policy, the budget measures for next year are designed primarily to accelerate the dynamics of the creation of financial resources in the economic sphere. In connection with the acceleration of the tempo of growth of national income, we want to achieve a more dynamic growth in the creation of profits and profitability right from the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan than is the case in the present 5-year plan. In harmony with the main intentions of improving the system of planned management, profit is becoming an important factor in decision making and the activity of management in the enterprise sphere. [end recording]

After the speech by Comrades Pavol Hrivnak and Frantisek Miseje, there was a debate. It was based primarily on the experience of the deputies in their own electoral constituencies, and on committee work prior to today's session. The deputies endorsed the state development plan for next year and the draft budget as presented, because they provide the conditions for economic and social development in Slovakia as well as for a further increase in the standard of living. At the same time, however, they drew attention to certain shortcomings in management, supplies to the internal market, and quality of manufactured goods.

In conclusion, the government-sponsored bill on the state plan for the development of the national economy, and the draft state budget for the Slovak SR for 1986 were unanimously passed.

They went on to discuss and approve two government-sponsored bills on the budget allocation of revenue from income tax levied in certain socialist organizations, and a change in the law on agricultural taxes. They then approved the government-sponsored bill which provides for the establishment of a new district of Bratislava City in the suburb of Petrzalka. The last item on the agenda was a government-sponsored bill on fire protection.

Shortly after the conclusion of the 19th session of the Slovak National Council, its Presidium convened and promulgated the bills which had been passed.

BRIEFS

POLISH TRADE PROTOCOL -- Warsaw, Dec 16 (CTK correspondent) -- A protocol on goods exchange and payments in 1986 was signed here today by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Alois Hloch and his Polish counterpart Janusz Balewski. The mutual trade turnover will reach in 1986 2,460 million convertible roubles which is a 12 per cent increase compared to the 1985 plan. Goods produced within cooperation and specialization between the two countries will form 19 percent of the overall turnover. Under the protocol, Czechoslovakia will export to Poland mainly textile, printing and agricultural machines, machine tools, electrical engineering equipment and trucks. Poland will supply to Czechoslovakia equipment for chemical, rubber and food industry, computers, cooling equipment etc. The protocol also provides for supplies of Czechoslovak Skoda cars to Poland and Polish Fiat and Polonez automobiles to Czechoslovakia. In the field of raw materials, Czechoslovakia will import coal, sulphur, copper products, and export kaolin, magnesite, metal sheets etc. The two countries will also exchange consumer goods. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1807 GMT 16 Dec 85 LD]

1986 NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN DATA RELEASED

AU060621 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Nov - 1 Dec 85 pp 9-11

["Law on the 1986 National Economic Plan" -- all tons given are metric tons]

[Text] The National Economic Plan for 1986 -- the year of the 11th SED Congress -- is aimed at continuing the stable and dynamic development of the national economy and at further comprehensively strengthening the GDR on this basis, the first worker-peasant state on German soil, and thus making -- at the side of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community -- a weighty contribution to the welfare of the people and to peace.

The main task, of the unity of economic and socialist policy for the good of the people will be consistently carried on with the 1986 National Economic Plan.

The 1986 National Economic Plan proceeds from the fact that the GDR possesses the fundamental prerequisites for purposefully accelerating and safeguarding in the future the high dynamism of economic development, which is increasingly based on the scientific-technical revolution. In keeping with the content of the new stage of implementing the SED's new economic strategy, intensification must be comprehensively ensured on a long-term basis in all social production sectors. Intensification must always be linked with improving the working people's working and living conditions. Proceeding from the great upsurge of the working people's mass initiative in preparation for the 11th SED Congress and from the significant results of the socialist competition organized by the trade unions under the slogan:

"High performances for the benefit of the people and for peace -- onward to the 11th SED Congress!"

The 1986 National Economic Plan is based on demanding targets for productivity, effectiveness, and performance. To this end a higher final product [endprodukt] must be created through the comprehensive intensification of production, and first and foremost through a greater economic contribution by science and technology, the higher refinement of available raw materials and other materials, the purposeful renewal of production and the implementation -- according to plan -- of the investment projects for supplies to the population, for the development of the national economy, and for solving the foreign trade tasks. The task involves achieving top performances in decisive fields by means of creative achievements of an international standard entailing close cooperation between the combines and institutions of the academies, universities, and colleges in the field of research, and by extensively developing and applying the key technologies.

It is important to further enhance labor productivity in 1986 through the rational employment of social labor potential and all available material funds, and to create an even more favorable input-output ratio. In so doing, production input and costs must be decisively cut and a great increase in national income must be obtained from this source.

The further deepening and expansion of scientific-technical and economic relations with the USSR on the basis of the "Long-Term Program For Developing Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR in the Field of Science, Technology, and Production for the Period Up to 2000" is of decisive importance for the development of the performance of the national economy. These relations must be continued with the aim of further perfecting the division of labor between the two countries for mutual benefit, and of enhancing the interlacing of the two national economies.

In implementing the decisions of the economic summit conference of the CEMA countries, the GDR continues to make an active contribution to deepening and developing socialist economic integration and, together with the fraternal countries, is working on implementing in practice the agreed main orientations.

In the consistent implementation of the principle of democratic centralism, the socialist planned economy must be so perfected by further development of the democratic collaboration and creative initiative of the working people that it promotes even more effectively the intensively enlarged reproduction of the national economy. This also involves effectively supporting -- through economic means -- the renewal of products; firmly incorporating the supply to the populace and economy -- in line with demand -- of spare parts, components, and accessories into management, into planning, and into the drafting of material balance sheets and the drawing up of contracts; promoting the quick development and introduction of solutions for computer-based design and production control; and effectively stimulating the exports of combines and enterprises.

Performance comparison is to be used comprehensively as the basic method of political management of economic processes. Additional production and efficiency reserves in the national economy must be tapped through a permanent verification of the input-output ratio, comparison with the best performances, as well as through extensive utilization of their experiences.

The workers class, cooperative peasants, members of the intelligentsia, cultural workers, working people in all fields, women, and youths are called upon to accomplish great labor feats for the comprehensive and dynamic development of the GDR. All forces must be mobilized and political commitment, high readiness for achievement, as well as creative and enterprising activities must be developed in the socialist competition for the fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the 1986 National Economic Plan. In this context, particular importance lies in the mobilizing activities of the trade unions to prepare and organize peace shifts, high performance shifts, and to generalize the optimum performances achieved during such shifts, as well as to translate them into continuous performances.

The youth initiatives in the "Ernst Thaelmann Drive of the FDJ" under the slogan "My deed for the strengthening and protection of our socialist fatherland -- the GDR: Everything for securing peace" must be promoted in such a way that all FDJ basic organizations and groups, all youth brigades, FDJ young researchers collectives, as well as all youths are able to contribute their share to the economic strengthening of the GDR. In the initiative "Good results for everyone everyday," youth is called upon to contribute to the implementation of the SED's economic strategy by working in keeping with optimum results, with performance comparisons, and by struggling for maximum scientific-technical performances, high savings of materials and power, and for a rapid increase in labor productivity.

I

The following main targets have been fixed for the development of the national economy in 1986:

	1986 as percentage of 1985
Produced national income	104.4
Net output in the industry ministries sector	108.5
Labor productivity in the industry ministries sector on the basis of net output	108.1
Industrial commodity output	
-- in the industry ministries sector	104.3
-- in the national economy as a whole	103.8
Reduced prime production cost per M100 worth of commodity output in the industry ministries sector	97.8
Cut in material cost per M 100 worth of commodity output in the industry ministries sector	97.6
Building output in centrally and locally controlled construction industries	103.2
Creation of apartments through new building and modernization of existing apartments (in terms of housing units)	103.0
Net output of agriculture, forestry and the foodstuffs industry	100.3
Performance of the transportation and communication systems	103.2
Retail trade turnover	104.0
Net monetary incomes of the population	104.0
Foreign trade turnover	105.0

The further shaping of tne GDR capital of Berlin as the political, economic, scientific, and intellectual-cultural center of the socialist GDR will be continued in 1986, in keeping with the plan.

The performance growth of Berlin's industry, the building industry, and transportation must be further increased by means of comprehensive intensification, with the exemplary solving of comprehensive rationalization and automation. The "FDJ Initiative Berlin" central youth project is to be purposefully supported.

The stipulated acceleration of apartment construction in Berlin and the shaping of Friedrichstrasse, as well as the concentrated fulfillment of the tasks in preparation for the 750th anniversary of Berlin are to be ensured punctually and with high quality, with the support of all GDR Bezirke.

The economic tasks related to safeguarding the defense capability as well as internal security and order must be responsibly accomplished as a solid component part of the economic system of the socialist state. The obligations resulting from these must be scrupulously fulfilled by the state and economic management organs, combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions.

II

The following targets for further performance increases in net output, labor productivity, and industrial commodity output are fixed by the 1986 National Economic Plan for industry:

	1986 as a percentage of 1985		
	net output	labor productivity on the basis of net output	industrial commodity output
Ministry of:			
Coal and Power	106.4	105.8	102.0
Ore Mining, Metallurgy, and Potash	108.0	107.1	102.7
Chemical Industry	109.3	108.5	103.9
Electrical Engineering and Electronics	113.2	112.3	107.8
Heavy Machinery and Equipment Construction	107.8	106.9	104.4
Machine Tools and Processing Machinery Construction	110.0	110.0	106.2
General, Agricultural Machinery and Vehicle Construction	109.1	108.7	104.6
Light Industry	107.4	107.4	103.4
Glass and Ceramics Industry	106.9	106.6	104.2
Bezirk Administered Industry and Foodstuffs Industry	107.6	107.7	103.7

In industry, productive power must be further enhanced by way of extensive intensification on an above-average scale, and on this basis ensure the most important contribution to boosting national income. This requires that production lines be purposefully perfected by applying the latest scientific-technical findings in keeping with the requirements of the socialist, intensively enlarged reproduction and with the demands of the populace, the economy, and the GDR's foreign trade partners.

There must be accelerated development of the capacity to respond flexibly to new requirements and rapidly accomplish the required renewal with respect to product variety and technological structure. There must be an increase in the share of the products of microelectronics, robot and automation technology, and of data and information processing technology. The procurement of modern materials, chemical products, and high-quality consumer goods must be further augmented.

Microelectronics must be widely applied in all branches to achieve effective production and export ranges, increased savings in the economical use of materials and power, automation of work processes, and an improvement of working and living conditions; the output of microelectronic products must also be developed.

The national economy's power, raw-material, and other materials base must be further expanded through the intensified use of domestic raw materials, secondary raw materials, and waste materials, and through their maximum refinement on the basis of new technologies.

The GDR's power and fuel base must be developed in a stable way on the basis of domestic power sources, particularly raw brown coal. Additional preconditions must be created for refining soft coal into high-quality sources of energy and chemical raw materials. The rational use of power must be consistently continued in all sectors.

Subcontractors products of a high qualitative standard are to be developed as a decisive precondition for enhancing the quality and technical standard of final products. Above-average increase rates must be achieved in important fields that are decisive for economic growth.

Output of consumer goods must be increased, particularly with regard to high-quality industrial consumer goods which embody the top scientific-technical standards in terms of refinement of materials and utility value, and which are distinguished by a high international standard of novelty, which are readily purchased by the populace, and which can be effectively exported.

The quality and dependability of industrial consumer goods, as well as their input-output ratio, must be further improved and electrical consumer goods must be made to use electric power much more economically. Close scientific-technical cooperation must be ensured between manufacturers of the final product and the subcontractors, as well as other cooperation partners.

The capacity of the traditional combines and enterprises of the consumer goods industry, first and foremost the light industry, the wood-processing industry and cultural goods industry, the foodstuffs industry, as well as the Bezirk-administered industry must be enhanced according to plan, through purposeful reconstruction and modernization measures. To manufacture high-quality consumer goods in keeping with demand, as well as important subcontractor products, production lines, which determine the character of production and which make it possible to rationally manufacture high-quality products in great quantities on the basis of raw and other materials available in the GDR, must be set up in those combines that predominantly manufacture the means of production.

All manufacturers of preliminary products for the manufacture of consumer goods must guarantee materials, auxiliary materials, subcontracted parts, and cooperation deliveries, with high quality and according to plan. Highly productive modern machines and equipment for the modernization and technical reconstruction of consumer goods production are to be provided by the machine-building industry and the enterprises' own production of rationalization means.

The existing FDJ "Consumer Goods Production" youth projects are to be supported and additional youth projects are to be handed over to the FDJ.

In keeping with the constantly increasing extent to which the households of the population are equipped with durable industrial consumer goods and in keeping with the requirements of the modernization and maintenance of basic assets, the manufacture of spare parts, accessories and components as a whole must be stepped up more rapidly than the manufacture of finished products. The facilities available for the production and regeneration [Regenerierung] of spare parts and accessories must be employed in such a way that is met in an increasingly satisfactory way the demand for spare parts with regard to range, requirements, and punctuality.

The following targets are fixed for the production of products of national economic importance:

	Measuring unit	1986
Electric power	Gigawatt hours	114,500
Raw brown coal	1,000 tons	314,000
Brown coal briquettes and dust	1,000 tons	52,800
Rolled steel as a whole	1,000 tons	9,242
Including refined steel	1,000 tons	7,489
Primary aluminum	tons	68,264
Tin	tons	400
Potash fertilizer	1,000 tons K20	3,450
Nitrogen fertilizer	1,000 tons N	1,343
High-pressure polyethylene	1,000 tons	149
Man-made silk	tons	80,545
Cold shaping tool-making machines	million marks	846
Machinery and equipment for the printing industry	million marks	884
Surface mining equipment	million marks	1,188
Products for hydraulics	million marks	1,147
Roller bearings	million marks	872
Microelectronic components (monolithic circuits)	1,000 units	99,184
Appliances and devices for supervision, control, and steering	million marks	2,100
Special electrical equipment for road vehicles	million marks	1,451
Automobile tires	1,000 units	6,601
Color television sets	1,000 units	516
Children's outerwear	1,000 units	21,603
Hosiery	million pairs	402
Working, protective, and sanitary clothing	1,000 units	25,940
Textile flooring	1,000 square meters	41,625
Leather goods	million marks	977
Furniture and upholstered goods	million marks	7,140
Toys	million marks	1,323
Household refrigerators	1,000 units	1,014
Including household deep-freezers	1,000 units	523

In the building industry the efficiency and quality of construction must be decisively improved in implementing the orientation given by the eighth construction conference by way of comprehensive intensification and socialist rationalization, as well as by enhancing the economic effectiveness of science and technology.

A high, stable growth in performance and productivity with decreasing inputs of material, power, and transportation must be ensured through the purposeful generalization of optimum performances and the economic utilization of top performances. In doing so, performance development in the building industry must be adjusted to the changing structure of the demand justified by the national economy. The concentration and continuity of building must be further increased. This requires fulfillment of the planned construction tasks for strengthening the material-technological base of the national economy and for the apartment building program in the unity of new construction, reconstruction, modernization, and maintenance with short building deadlines, minimum expenditure, and high quality.

The following performance targets are to be achieved in the sector of the Ministry of Construction:

	1986 as a percentage of 1985
Increase in the net output to	105.2
Increase in labor productivity on the basis of net construction output to	105.2
Increase in construction output to	103.2

The planned projects in industrial building must be carried out punctually and in keeping with equality requirements on the basis of a high level of leadership, planning, and organization of the preparation and implementation of investments.

In the kreis-administered building industry performances must be increased above all in the maintenance, repair, and modernization of existing buildings, as well as for inner-city building measures. The FDJ drive "Rebuilt and Modernized" is to be comprehensively promoted.

The building materials and prefabricated parts industry must supply, in harmony with the changed structure of construction demands, products with a high degree of refinement as well as complete solutions for improvement and reconstruction. In order to promote savings in materials, power, and transportation, and economical use of materials, the improvement of heat insulation, and the purposeful arrangement of transportation routes must be ensured.

In agriculture and the foodstuffs industry the efforts of the cooperative peasants and workers in 1986 must be aimed at repeating, stabilizing, and expanding the good economic results of 1984-85 in both crop and livestock production through increasingly better exploitation of qualitative growth factors by way of comprehensive intensification. Modern scientific-technological findings and progressive experiences are to be widely applied for this purpose.

In agriculture the objectively existing advantages of the high level of production must be even better used for the further intensification of production by means of the consistent deepening of cooperation, and the potentials of both forms of ownership must be effectively exploited for a further production and efficiency increase.

By means of the plot-related maximum yield concepts all available opportunities must be used for boosting the output of grain, fodder crops, oil crops, fruit, vegetables and special agricultural crops, as well as for the intensification of meadows and pastures. Soil fertility must be improved and losses incurred during harvesting, storage, and processing must be further reduced.

Efforts must be undertaken in each bezirk and kreis and in all towns and villages to further improve the population's of fruit and vegetable procured on the respective territory.

All existing opportunities for irrigation and drainage must be comprehensively and effectively used and must be expanded chiefly through simple and power-saving solutions.

The following targets must be achieved in crop production:

	measuring unit	1986
Crop production calculated in terms of grain units per hectare of:		
Agriculturally usable land	decitons	47.8
Per hectare yield of grain	decitons	43.0
Grain output	million tons	10.9

The increase in livestock production must be ensured on the basis of stable stocks, animals, and a growing self-sufficiency of the enterprises with regard to fodder by means of decreasing specific consumption of fodder and through the exploitation of all fodder resources available in the region.

Through intensified work with animal-shed-related maximum performance concepts increasing production per animal must be achieved primarily in the production of cattle for slaughter, as well as further progress in breeding results, and in reducing animal losses. This should be achieved in particular through overcoming unjustified differences; this also includes the procurement of high-quality raw hides and pelts.

The following targets are to be achieved in livestock products:

	Measuring Unit	1986
Cattle for slaughter	1,000 tons	2,585
Milk calculated in terms of 4 percent fat content	1,000 tons	7,261
Eggs	million units	4,850
Wool	tons	7,300

The acceptance and implementation of youth projects, particularly for irrigation, the grain harvest, the FDJ "animal production" initiative, and the FDJ "Economical use of fodder" drive, as well as projects for rationalizing and reconstructing animal sheds must be effectively supported.

Individual production in the private economies of the cooperative peasants and workers, of the members of the association of small gardeners, settlers, and small animal breeders as well as the initiatives of the peasants mutual aid association must be comprehensively promoted in keeping with national economic requirements.

The increasing quantities of procured agricultural products must be processed without losses and refined in the combines and enterprises of the foodstuffs industry. Thus, the contribution necessary to the national economy is to be made to ensure stable supplies of high-quality foodstuffs to the population, as well as to increase the procurement of agricultural raw materials for industrial processing.

The net output of the foodstuffs industry and of agriculture is to be increased to 104.7 percent in 1986.

Forestry will have to procure 10.5 million cubic meters of raw timber in 1986 and produce more consumer goods. Comprehensive forest protection and intensification measures are to be carried out to keep the forests healthy and to ensure stable yields and outputs. An important task involves improving the care for stands of young forest. The initiatives of social forces, particularly the FDJ "Healthy forest" drive, must be organized and used for this end.

In transportation, passenger transportation must be designed in agreement with the greater travel needs of the populace.

Commuter and student traffic must be qualitatively and quantitatively improved, particularly in Berlin and in the conurbations.

The national economic demand for transportation must further be reduced in all economic branches through the optimization of production and transport relations. Economic branches must ensure a continuous demand for transportation and capacities, as well as their full utilization.

The transportation sector must meet the national economy's demand for transportation of both inland and border-transit goods. In 1986 298 kilometers of railroad track must be electrified to further enhance the capacity and efficiency of the railroad. The 1,000th kilometer of railroad track electrified since the 10th party congress is to be commissioned ahead of schedule in honor of the 11th SED Congress, with the assistance of FDJ initiatives in the central youth project "Electrification of railroad track."

Ferry traffic between the GDR and the USSR is to be opened according to plan.

In 1986 five million tons of goods are to be hauled in large containers.

The following performance targets are to be achieved:

Increase in public goods transportation services	1986 as a percentage of 1985
GDR railroads	to 101.6
Inland navigation	to 109.2
Increase in transshipping services of seaports	to 105.6

In the postal and telecommunication systems, services supplying the populace and the national economy must be increased up to 103 percent through comprehensive intensification and through modernization and higher utilization of available facilities.

In order to better supply the populace 56,000 telephones, 13,000 of them in Berlin, are to be installed. The public coin-operated telephone system for automatic dialling must be further expanded.

The delivery times of postal items in postal and newspaper services must be reduced and customer service at postal counters must be further improved.

With research and prospecting work in 1986, geology must safeguard the necessary basis of resources for the intensified utilization of domestic, mineral raw materials. On a priority basis prospecting work must be aimed at boosting the resources of natural gas, soft coal, raw natural potassium salt, fluorite and heavy spar, of raw materials for building and the glass and ceramics industry, and of ground water. Performance development and prospecting efficiency must be purposefully improved through the application of modern prospecting methods and technologies.

For the protection of the natural environment, in the interest of a constant improvement of the citizen's working and living conditions, measures for environmental protection and protection of natural resources must be most closely linked with the tasks related to the recycling of materials through the application of new scientific-technological findings. This requires to an increasing degree the achievement of the targets for reducing the emission of noxious substances within the framework of production rationalization by means of technological measures that ensure greater savings of raw materials and other materials, concurrent with a decreasing power consumption.

Measures in water management must focus on ensuring stable, good quality supplies of drinking water to the populace, the innocuous removal of waste-water, and development measures [Erschliessungsmassnahmen] for the apartment building program. To this end the capacity of plants must be increased by 2.7 percent with regard to water supplies, and by 3.1 percent for waste water treatment, by means of comprehensive socialist intensification.

The drinking water program in the countryside and the measures for channeling off and treating waste water in the small towns and communities must be continued consistently, and in 1986 it must be ensured that another 100,000 citizens are connected to the central water supply systems. The rational utilization of water must be continued in all sectors of the national economy and society with the objective of basically safeguarding the national economic reproduction process by means of constant quantities of water.

III

The 1986 National Economic Plan is aimed at consistently further pursuing the road of intensification in the new phase of implementing the economic strategy, and at strengthening the efficiency and productive power of the national economy by comprehensively utilizing the qualitative factors of economic growth.

The fundamental prerequisite for this is that the economic dynamics be borne increasingly by the scientific-technological revolution, that the further growth of economic capacity be ensured, and that international top standards be reached in decisive sectors of development and application of key technologies.

-- The development pace of labor productivity, as a fundamental task of economic strategy and as a means to increase the produced national income, is to be further accelerated by comprehensive intensification. Here the reduction of human labor input is to be combined with savings of materialized labor, and especially with a reduction of the energy and material input.

Through the broad application of the latest scientific-technological results; rationalization; modernization and reconstruction of the production processes and the existing extensive basic assets; and the improved organization of labor, the input of human labor is to be purposefully reduced in connection with the scientific organization of labor.

The following targets for saving man-hours are to be achieved:

	Unit of measure	1986
Overall National Economy	million hours	507.5
Of this, in the industry ministries sector	million hours	421.2
in the building industry sector	million hours	52.5

A fundamental task lies in making available workers for resolving key national economic tasks through cutting back on workplaces. These workers are to be used primarily to achieve the highest possible refinement of all available raw materials and other materials, to strengthen enterprises' production of their own means of rationalization, to expand multi-shift work, and to increase consumer goods production. This requires the broad application of the Schwedt initiative.

The high education and qualification level of the working people is to be comprehensively utilized for highly-effective scientific-technological results and for the economic growth of the GDR's national economy. In close cooperation with the trade unions, managers have to far-sightedly and trustfully discuss with the working people the tasks required for mastering new technologies and work processes and for acquiring new skills, and have to make comprehensive preparations for tackling these tasks.

The working conditions of the working people are to be arranged according to plan in such a way that they promote joy in work; dedication; scientific-technological creativeness and collective innovative activity; the working people's striving for high performance; order; security; and discipline.

By ensuring high technological discipline, order, and security in the combines and enterprises the total available man hours are to be fully utilized to raise the effectiveness and quality of production. Together with the trade unions, managers must work out measures to ensure the full utilization of the available man hours, reduce downtimes, and wherever possible, discuss these measures with the working people, and consistently implement them.

The transformation of work places in connection with the measures of socialist rationalization, primarily through the application of the scientific organization of labor, is to be implemented especially in production sectors that place high demands on performance increases. The number of workplaces involving a large share of manual labor and strenuous working conditions is to be systematically reduced.

-- The contribution of science and technology to a dynamic development of performance, productivity and effectiveness, and to strengthening the export capacity of the national economy is to be essentially increased, primarily through developing and broadly applying the key technologies and through ensuring a high scientific-technological and economic standard of new products, processes and technologies, and their comprehensive utilization in the economy. Scientific-technological work and the initiatives of researchers and innovators are to be focused on achieving top standards in important fields and accomplishing top performances with regarding to key technologies. This requires a substantial increase of the share of solution that clearly go beyond what is already known and that bring good economic results over a certain period of time. The targets of the tasking workbooks [Plichthefte] are to be assessed by the yardstick of international optimum standards with regard to the utility value of products and processes and the material and energy input.

In order to achieve important innovations of a kind that can only be accomplished by basic research reaching far into the future, the research cooperation between the combines and institutions of the GDR Academy of Science and the universities and colleges is to be essentially intensified. Here the new yardsticks for research cooperation guided by economic viewpoints must be implemented through economic contracts.

Keeping in mind the main directions and focal points of natural science and technology for the period 1986-1990 and until the year 2000, the Science and Technology state orders [Staatsauftraege Wissenschaft und Technik] are to be aimed at ensuring the utilization of microelectronics, modern computer technology, computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacture in connection with flexible automated production systems, as well as new processing technologies, new materials, and biotechnology, for the high dynamics of the GDR's economic development. Further cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries is of fundamental importance. It is to be concentrated on achieving international optimum performances regarding key technologies and standard-setting products, through which the growth of labor productivity accompanied by declining specific energy and material input is substantially influenced.

In all combines prerequisites are to be created for the introduction and application of computer-aided project planning, design, production preparation, and manufacture, and thus to establish the appropriate conditions to ensure that the periods from development to comprehensive utilization of scientific-technological findings in the national economy is shortened and that the renewal of production is further accelerated with greater effectiveness.

The innovators and innovator collectives are to be assigned specific tasks aimed at high increase in labor productivity and effectiveness, reduction of production input and costs, modernization and efficient utilization of basic assets, the working out of original ideas for new products, and the improvement of working conditions. The innovators, rationalizers, the FDJ young researchers collectives, and the enterprise

sections of the Chamber of Technology -- the socialist engineers organization -- are to be actively included in working out the targets and tasks. They are to be assigned ambitious tasks for the development and accelerated introduction of key technologies with the aim of utilizing the latest scientific findings with high economic effectiveness.

The initiatives of the young people in the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow (MMM) movement are to be focused on resolving the tasks from the science and technology plans. It is necessary to establish the prerequisite for permitting all FDJ members and many other young people to participate in this movement. The combines and the relevant state organs are to comprehensively organize the subsequent utilization of the MMM exhibits.

The following targets have been set for the effectiveness of scientific-technological progress regarding the renewal of production:

	Unit of Measure	1986
Production volume of newly developed products in industry	M billion	Over 10.5
Renewal share of industrial production	percent	28
Increase in the production of commodities with the "Q" quality mark in the national economy	percent	113.7

-- In all sectors of material production a highly economical use of energy and materials is to be ensured, especially by lowering the specific production input, and this is one of the main sources of increasing the national income. To this end a substantial reduction of the specific energy and material input is to be achieved in every combine, through top performances in the development of new products, general use of economical light-weight construction, improvement of the input-output ratio, and increased quality, technical reliability, and high durability of the products. By applying key technologies and material-saving low-waste or waste-free processes and a higher degree of refinement in every processing stage the effective utilization of the available raw materials and other materials is to be ensured.

The initiatives of the working people within the socialist competition are to be promoted in every respect. The FDJ "Economical use of material" campaign and the initiatives of the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer organization are to be effectively supported in this connection.

Specific input is to be reduced as follows:

	1986 as a percentage of 1985
Energy volume by	3.5
Rolled steel in the metal-working industry by	7.2
Rolled steel in construction by	6.2
Cement in construction by	5.0

The norm targets and norms for energy, material, and packaging material input are to be set in accordance with the most recent insights of science and technology and compared with the best international values, and used as a base in the reduction of prime costs.

Through more extensive utilization of secondary raw materials and industrial waste products, the contribution to the supply of material and raw material for the national economy is to be raised. Through intensification of the processes of finding,

recycling, transportating, and processing, all reserves are to be tapped and a steady supply to the national economy is to be ensured with regard to ferrous and non-ferrous metal scrap, waste paper, used bottles, wood scraps, waste oil, and thermoplastic scraps. The utilization of hard metal scrap, electronics scrap, primary elements, photographic material, and industrial waste products is to be expanded at an accelerated rate. Comprehensive utilization of material contained in industrial waste products is to be increased by use of new scientific-technological solutions.

-- Available investments are to be employed in all sectors of the economy, primarily for making use of existing scientific-technological results, and are to be concentrated on modernizing basic assets through rationalization.

The available basic assets are to be modernized in close connection with the application of the most recent scientific results, particularly through microelectronics and application of highly productive technologies, and are to be extensively used for intensively expanded reproduction, and for social and cultural care, and provisions for the population. Modernization is to be increasingly directed at entire production stages.

High economic effects are to be achieved by applying top modern equipment, including industrial robots, in connection with increasing the utilization of basic assets, maintenance, and general repairs to raise performance.

In 1986 investments of M63.1 billion are to be used in the national economy.

In order to comprehensively implement intensification the enterprises' and combines' -- as centers of top modern technology -- production of their own means of rationalization is to be strengthened in terms of quantity and quality, and an effective contribution to the production of microelectronic component parts and user software is to be organized. To this end, efficient planning and construction departments are to be created in the enterprises' production of their own means of rationalization, and comprehensive rationalization measures are to be developed to an increasing degree on a high technical level, and are to be economically implemented.

Producers of equipment are to increasingly develop scientific-technological solutions that can be used in many different ways for the modernization of existing basic means and to supply standard-setting component parts and services. In order to ensure high economic results the time utilization, particularly concerning highly productive machines and plants, is to be purposefully further increased.

Investments are to be planned and prepared in a timely way in accordance with the requirements of intensification; the 1986 plan for preparing investments is to be implemented punctually and in accordance with the required quality. With every mark of investment high economic benefits, and thus high effectiveness of investments and basic assets, are to be achieved. In the preparatory documents for investments the measures for applying solutions concerning computer-aided construction and production control, application of industrial robots, and the resulting effects are to be documented.

Construction and assembly work is to be organized in such a way that the planned aims exert an effect on production at the predetermined time, and that the planned expenditure is not surpassed.

For the material-technological guaranteeing of investments the main producers and all important users are to ensure the development and supply of equipment for realizing investments in line with the stipulated tasks. Those commissioning an investment have to make sure that after completion the new capacities become fully effective in production and performance in accordance with the stipulated technological-economic parameters.

The following tasks have to be fulfilled:

	Unit of measure	1986
Increase of enterprises' production of their own branch-specific means of rationalization in the sphere of industrial ministries	percent	115.4
New application of industrial robots in the national economy	units	13,000
Utilization in terms of time of important production equipment:		
In capital-intensive branches of basic industries	hours per calendar day	19
In processing industry	hours per calendar day	17

-- In 1986 efficiency is to be further increased in all stages of the reproduction process of the national economy. To this end in all combines and enterprises high economic results are to be achieved at the lowest-possible cost, and the material and financial funds are to be used efficiently. Reserves for reducing production input and costs and for increasing profits are to be tapped particularly by improving the economical use of energy and materials, as well as by securing a continuous trouble-free production.

For this purpose the following targets have to be met:

	1986 as a percentage of 1985
Reduction of prime costs:	
In the sphere of the industrial ministries by	2.2
In the sphere of the Ministry of Construction by	2.1
In the sphere of the Ministry of Transport by	0.8
In the sphere of the state-owned agriculture and foodstuffs industry by	0.8
Reduction of material cost:	
In the sphere of the industrial ministries by	2.4
In the sphere of the Ministry of Construction by	2.1

-- The work of the local state organs is to be primarily aimed at solving the priority tasks of the national economy in those production branches which are directly administered by them, particularly in agriculture and the bezirk-administered industry, as well as in the bezirk- and kreis-administered construction sector.

Through close cooperation of combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions among themselves and with the local state organs, the local conditions for reproduction as well as all regional resources are to be exploited with the aim of promoting the accelerating application of scientific-technological results, better utilizing repairing, and modernizing the basic assets available in the region, increasing production while reducing the specific input of energy, raw materials, and other materials, as well as developing the working and living conditions of the citizens according to plan.

In order to fulfill the national and communal tasks of the local state organs, comprehensive utilization of all possibilities of regional rationalization is to be ensured.

On the basis of further strengthening the bezirk-administered combines, available capacities are to be rationalized and modernized more intensively. Concrete agreements concerning technical aid are to be concluded with centrally administered combines.

The local state organs have to ensure that all regional reserves are tapped for improving the working and living conditions in the cities and villages according to plan and in socialist cooperation with the combines, that the initiative of the citizens and their creative participation are promoted, and that their proposals are taken into account.

In all sectors of the national economy and in each city and village order and security are to be guaranteed. The stipulated measures for improving health and work protection as well as for increasing fire and catastrophe protection, and for avoiding breakdowns are to be consistently implemented.

IV

In order to improve the material and cultural standard of living of the population according to plan the following tasks have to be fulfilled on the basis of increasing performances and efficiency of the national economy:

	Units of Measure	1986
- Apartments to be completed in housing construction	units	209,000
newly constructed apartments	units	118,600
modernized apartments	units	90,600
apartments available through new construction or modernization in Berlin	units	33,800
Privately owned houses	units	11,300

The housing program is to be implemented by linking together new construction, reconstruction, modernization, and maintenance. More apartments have to be built in already developed locations in urban areas.

Within comprehensive housing construction, planned public facilities such as schools, gymnasiums, kindergartens, nurseries, youth clubs, health centers, out-patients' clinics, sales outlets, restaurants, and service institutions are to be established punctually and with the required quality.

By our intensively concentrating on maintenance and modernization, the existing housing stock is to be further improved and intensively used. To this end, in 1986 the performances of the enterprises for building repairs to apartment houses are to be increased to 110.2 percent as compared with 1985. In order to implement the housing program and for housing construction and maintenance M27.2 billion are to be spent in 1986.

In all bezirke, kreise, cities, and villages the people's representative bodies and their councils have to ensure the high sociopolitical effectiveness of the housing program through a qualified housing policy.

-- The working and living conditions of the working people in combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions are to be further improved according to plan in connection with socialist rationalization and the increase of labor productivity.

Through scientific-technological measures 266,000 workplaces in industry, the construction sector, the transport and communications sector, as well as in agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry are to be transformed or newly established in 1986 according to the most recent labor-scientific insights. In particular, activities with a high share of manual work and work under more difficult and health-endangering conditions are to be further reduced. Here the requirements of health and work protection are to be consistently enforced.

Supply of the workers at the enterprises, particularly those who work shifts, is to be expanded. The material-technological conditions for supply of and care for the working people are to be further improved. This applies particularly to commuter traffic, the quality of meals in canteens, design of recreation rooms and canteens, and provision of protective working clothes and services.

The improvement of working and living conditions for the working people includes the ensuring of high quality in meals for schoolchildren and other children.

-- The net monetary income of the population is to be increased to 104 percent in comparison with 1985.

The material interestedness of the working people is to be directed more intensively toward the further increase of labor productivity and efficiency. To this end the tested performance-oriented wage policy is to be consistently continued.

The continuation of bonus payments is to be directed at stimulating an above-average increase in labor productivity in selected combines and enterprises by linking scientific-technological processes of innovation with a broad application of scientific work organization and with the higher effectiveness the qualification and production experience of the working people.

-- To further improve the supply of consumer goods and services to the population the following targets are set:

Retail trade turnover is to be increased to 104 percent compared with 1985.

Growth has to be effected in improving the quality and structure of the supply of consumer goods as well as the supply activities of the trade in accordance with the changed demands of the population. The standard of trade is to be determined by paying attention to the wishes of customers, by good service and knowledgable advice, time-saving possibilities for shopping, and a pleasant sales atmosphere.

The supply of essential goods to the population, particularly of essential foodstuffs, products for children and clothes for young people, the range of 1,000 little things, spare parts, and other important products is to be ensured in a stable and reliable manner. The FDJ initiatives in consumer goods production are to be purposefully supported and promoted.

Consumer goods which better correspond to higher demands with respect to utility value, technical standards, attractiveness, and fashionable style are to be produced in larger amounts. This applies particularly to clothes and accessories, electronic entertainment products, and products for the household, for leisure time, and for hobbyists.

Through even closer cooperation between production, agriculture, and trade, high plan and contract discipline, as well as through higher flexibility their responsibility for supplying the population is to be better fulfilled.

In shaping the relations between production and trade, economic criteria have to be consistently employed, and the work with norm targets and guiding norms that promote performance and efficiency, particularly concerning costs and risks in the movement of goods, is to be intensified.

Trade and industry are to ensure that ranges of goods are in line with demand and are steadily renewed, and that more economical ways are found to convey the goods to the customer from the site of production.

In terms of quality and variety, services and repairs for the population are to be further developed according to the demand of the population by increasing the capacity of the state-owned service enterprises and by promoting handicraft production cooperatives and private craftsmen; in addition, waiting times for services are to be reduced.

The following targets are to be reached:

	1986 as a percentage of 1985
Services and repairs for the population including:	
Automobile maintenance to	106
Automobile maintenance services for the population to	115.8

Communal services are to be further developed in cities and villages in accordance with the requirements of environmental protection, cleanliness, hygiene, and order.

-- Public education is to be further developed on a high level and its virtues are to be made more pronounced and brought to bear more in our socialist society in order to improve the communist education of young people, their profound preparation for life, particularly for work.

In the public education sector the 10-grade general polytechnic secondary school is to be further developed as a basic center of education for all children of the people.

It is to be ensured that, where the parents wish it, a place in a kindergarten is available for all children of appropriate age.

The following capacities are to be created through new construction and renovation:

	1986
Classrooms	2,042
Gymnasiums	147
Kindergarten places	20,520

Vocational training is to contribute effectively to the overall development of the personality and to acquiring high professional qualifications. In 1986, 184,000 school-leavers are to be admitted into vocational training and trained as qualified skilled workers. The material-technological conditions for vocational training are to be further improved by combines, enterprises, and kreis councils.

In the university and technical school sector the efficiency of universities and colleges with regard to teaching, research, and medical care is to be further raised according to plan. In 1986, 73,700 students are to be admitted to studies at universities or technical colleges, 56,000 among them to direct studies.

The following capacities including local technical schools, are to be newly established or modernized:

	1986
Places in lecture halls and seminar rooms, and places for studying	2,840
Places in dormitories	2,040

The health and social sector with its important tasks for implementing the sociopolitical program is to be further developed according to plan, its efficiency for improving medical and social care is to be further raised. It is particularly important to expand out-patient and in-patient basic health care, particularly in large cities and industrial conurbations, to more intensively develop preventive health care, and to establish more nurseries, sunset homes with nursing centers, and institutions for adolescents.

The following capacities have to be created by new construction and modernization:

	1986
Workplaces for mobiles doctors	329
Stomatological workplaces	195
Pharmaceutical workplaces	72
Places in nurseries	10,480
Places in sunset homes with nursing centers	2,717

The number of places in state institutions for children and adolescents incapable of being educated in a school but deserving backing [Foerderungsfaehig] is to be increased by 340 to 10,500.

-- In the field of recreation, conditions for vacations and recreation are to be qualitatively enhanced. Measures focus on renovating and modernizing existing welfare and care facilities, particularly of the trade union's holiday program. Particular efforts in this respect are to be made in the Rostock, Suhl, Magdeburg, and Dresden bezirke.

In 1986 about 450 beds in the FDGB holiday program and about 750 places in FDGB welfare facilities are to be renovated, modernized and put to use with enhanced quality.

In 1986 more than 5.1 million vacation trips are to be made available to the working people by the vacation program of trade unions and enterprises.

For developing the young people's intellectual-cultural and athletic-touristic life, the youth tourism facilities and the existing institutions for leisure activities are to be developed by renovation, modernization, expansion, and new construction according to plan.

In youth tourism institutions 201 places are to be created by new construction. The dormitory in the Schloss Eckberg youth tourism hotel in Dresden is to be completed for use. Renovation of the Hormersdorf youth hotel with 228 places is to be finished.

The number of trips organized by the FDJ travel agency at prices appropriate for young people is to be raised by 35,000 to 1,750,000.

The renovation and modernization of central pioneer camps is to be continued according to plan.

Within comprehensive housing construction 30 youth clubs with 3,790 places are to be built in 1986.

Using agricultureal capacities, [as published] 38 youth club facilities with 2,150 places are to be built.

It is the responsibility of the local councils, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions to build further youth club facilities by utilizing the FDJ's initiative. The number of high-standard dancing parties and other social events for young people, particularly on the weekends, is to be raised.

-- Physical culture and sports are to receive overall promotion as a concern of the entire society, and their character as mass activities is to be more and more developed by effectively promoting children's and youth sports and leisure, and the recreational sports of the working people.

Preparations for the Eighth Gymnastics and Sports Festival and for the 11th Children's and Youth Spartakiad in 1987 are to be systematically supported by all state organs.

Sports facilities are to be used more efficiently, and the preservation of their value is to be ensured according to plan. The supply of sports articles is to be increased.

In 1986 a total of 274 sports facilities, among them 153 gymnasiums, 66 sports-grounds, and 7 swimming pools, are to be newly built or renovated.

-- The cultural demands of the working people are to be better met with socialist culture and art, the development of their personality and their performance readiness is to be promoted. All appropriate facilities are to be raised more effectively for intellectual-cultural life.

Through multifaceted and interesting cultural events the opportunities for high-standard recreation activities are to be improved. With the support of the state organs, the FDGB-organized 21st workers festivals in the Magdeburg Bezirk are to be organized as a high point, as a display of the performance of the cultural-creative forces of the workers class, and as a socialist people's festival.

The further shaping of Academy Square in the GDR capital of Berlin is to be continued with the completion of the French cathedral, and by continuing the reconstruction of the German cathedral.

The investment funds and the funds earmarked for building maintenance that preserves value are to be used primarily for modernizing existing enterprises and institutions.

The reconstruction of the German State Opera in Berlin is to be substantially completed.

The reconstruction and expansion of the Halle Industrial Design College is to be completed.

-- Television and radio have to continue to improve the quality and effectiveness of their programs in such a way that they better fulfill the growing needs and expectations of their millions of listeners and viewers with regard to political information, education, and multifaceted entertainment.

V

To ensure the dynamic and effective economic growth of the GDR, scientific-technological and economic relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries are to be further deepened and made more comprehensive through the 1986 National Economic Plan, in compliance with the decisions of the economic consultation of the CEMA members at the highest level, and the "Long-Term Program of Developing Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR in the Fields of Science, Technology, and Production up to the Year 2000."

The commitments for 1986 resulting from the concluded long-term programs of cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA member-countries, as well as the coordination of national economic plans for 1986-1990, are constituent parts of the plan. Their punctual fulfillment by the combines and foreign trade organs and with the required quality is to be ensured.

Cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries is to be focused on resolving the tasks of comprehensive intensification of the national economy, on more rapidly developing the key technologies, on more comprehensively utilizing the possibilities inherent in these technologies for raising labor productivity more rapidly and saving all kinds of resources, and on ensuring stable long-term raw materials and fuel supplies.

Specialization and cooperation in production is to be further developed. Here, it is necessary above all to develop and manufacture products which meet the requirements of the higher effectiveness of the national economy, and which are characterized by a higher scientific-technical standard. Cooperation in development and production of microelectronic products is to be intensified and the broader application of these products is to be ensured. Cooperation in the field of industrial consumer goods production is to be deepened.

Through the 1986 National Economic Plan the production and export structure is to be developed in compliance with the commitments adopted by the GDR. This applies, among other things, to production of machinery and equipment for the reorganization and mechanization of entire branches, to efficient technologies for the development of the raw material sector, to means of rationalization and equipment for the light industry and food industry, and to consumer goods.

The FDJ central youth project "Natural Gas Pipeline in the USSR" is to be further implemented.

The heads of the state organs, combines, and export and foreign trade enterprises are responsible for fulfilling contractual commitments adopted vis-a-vis the socialist countries with high discipline.

Economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the developing countries is to be further developed for mutual benefit, and thus an effective contribution is to be made to consolidating these countries' economic independence. The goods exchange is to be implemented still more effectively in combination with measures of scientific-technological cooperation, with the training of cadres and the work of advisers, and with projects serving the development of industrial cooperation.

Trade and economic relations with the capitalist industrialized countries are to be further expanded by the 1986 National Economic Plan, while fully ensuring observance of the principles of equal rights and mutual advantage. It is necessary to react better to current market requirements by quickly introducing scientific results into production, and making sure of their effects on exports. To an increasing extent, the machine-building, electrotechnical, and electronics combines have to supply products and services of a high technological level, with good sales prospects and growing export profitability. High product quality is to be combined with effective maintenance service and a flexible reaction to customers wishes.

The GDR Council of Ministers is instructed to supervise the implementation of the tasks and targets of the 1986 National Economic Plan, to control their fulfillment, and thus ensure important prerequisites for the further stable and dynamic development of the GDR's national economy in the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan period. The Council of Ministers has to make sure that the necessary decisions for ensuring the proportional and structural development of the national economy are made in good time, so as to achieve high dynamics in national economic growth, productivity, and in effectiveness in all spheres of the national economic reproduction process. The central state organs and local councils are to fully live up to their responsibility regarding the implementation of the 1986 National Economic Plan in close cooperation with combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions.

The GDR People's Chamber appeals to the workers, cooperative peasants, members of the intelligentsia, women, young people, and all other working people to accomplish great achievements in the socialist competition in the year of the 11th SED Party Congress, through creative work, thinking along national economic lines, and committed actions, so as to fulfill the tasks and targets of the 1986 National Economic Plan with high quality. This is the decisive prerequisite for the further consistent implementation of the main task, of the unity of economic and social policy. In this way, the working people will make an important contribution to the universal strengthening of the GDR, to detente and disarmament, and to improvement of the international situation, and thus to the safeguarding of peace.

MITTAG RECEIVES YEMEN SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL

LD161846 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1213 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 16 Dec (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Monday [16 December] received a delegation from the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP) headed by 'Abd al-Karim Shamsan, candidate of the Central Committee and deputy secretary for economic issues.

The partners in the talk paid tribute to the high level of friendly relations between the SED and the YSP which has been attained, and advocated the further deepening of them in the interests of the common struggle for peace and social progress. The delegation visited combines, enterprises, and cooperatives in Schwerin Bezirk during their stay.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SHULTZ VISIT TO BUDAPEST

16 Dec Press Conference

LD161849 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Correspondent Eva Vertes report from Budapest's Atrium Hyatt Hotel, venue of 16 December press conference given by Secretary of State Shultz]

[Text] I have held very useful and valuable talks in Budapest, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz stated at his press conference which ended a few minutes ago. He said that it was an honor to be able to hold talks this afternoon with Janos Kadar, whose opinion is extremely worthy of attention and wise and which he was very pleased to hear.

Replying to a question about bilateral relations between the two countries, Shultz said that they are satisfactory, free of fundamental problems, and -- as became clear from today's talks -- we mutually want to expand commercial and cultural contacts.

Speaking about the Geneva summit and the world political prospects to be expected following the summit, he said that he regards the Soviet-American summit in Geneva as an outstanding event, because Reagan and Gorbachev agreed on several issues, not least on the most important issue, that a nuclear war cannot be won. Shultz added that it is especially significant that this was said by them jointly.

The U.S. secretary of state stated that the United States frankly and seriously intends to continue this good start, and its experience is that the Soviet Union, too, has the same intention. In reply to another question about his responsibilities to improve East-West and Soviet-American relations, Shultz said that this is the first order of importance, at the top of the list. He added that the United States will make every effort to achieve progress in this sphere.

More on Press Conference

LD162203 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The U.S. Secretary of State has described his visit to Budapest as valuable and successful, particularly as regards the talks he held with MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar. At his evening press conference, lasting 30 minutes, George Shultz said that he and Janos Kadar reviewed in detail East-West relations.

Replying to a question, he said that in the American legislature the application of most-favored-nation status has been discussed several times, but he personally does not see any possibility of a change in the current law -- namely, that the granting of such status does not have to be renewed yearly. He added, however, that the question can be put on the agenda at an opportune time and Washington has no reason to object to the granting of such status to Hungary on a continuous basis.

Speaking about the Geneva summit, George Shultz stated that according to President Reagan it was a good opportunity for a detailed exchange of views. The stand that nuclear war cannot be fought and won gained extra weight by the fact that it was confirmed in a joint declaration.

The secretary of state emphasized that the United States has worked out its own program for the continuation of the Geneva dialogue and his talks in Budapest were instructive from this point of view, too, and contributed to understanding.

This afternoon he inspected the Hungarian crown jewels in the National Museum and this evening he took part in a gala dinner given in his honor by Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

Ends Visit

LD170933 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpt] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has completed his official visit. He was seen off at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by his host Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. The American politician now goes to Belgrade where he will hold talks with his Yugoslav colleague, Raif Dizdarevic. George Shultz is also expected to be received by the Yugoslav head of state and prime minister.

LAZAR, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR MOSCOW CEMA TALKS

LD161535 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] The Hungarian delegation led by Premier Gyorgy Lazar, which is to take part in the special session of CEMA, has left for Moscow. The members of the delegation are Central Committee Secretary Ferenc Havasi, Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, and Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs. The delegation will be joined in Moscow by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, our country's permanent CEMA representative, and Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the National Technological Development Committee.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES DEBATE ECONOMY

LD170053 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 Dec 85

[National Assembly correspondent Andras Domany report]

[Text] In past weeks the National Assembly deputies have debated in great detail the draft bill of the Seventh 5-Year Plan which will be presented to the winter session of the National Assembly next weekend. The series of consultations today continued with the session of the Planning and Budget Committee. This, as usual, is the last in the series of sessions of the committee; in a way it sums up what has been voiced before but at the same time debates those things, too.

I can assess the debate today which lasted for several hours as very sharp, but I can also say that everybody adopted the draft bill of the 5-year plan. Both of these points are true. I must describe as sharp a good number of contributions because, for example, a deputy representing the Ministry of Industry said that there are contradictions in the plan. They do not see the reality of the assumption that increased production would be accompanied only by as much extra energy consumption as laid down in the plan. There are problems with mining and metallurgy. More investment would be necessary for an increase in exports from the processing industry and the question of low efficiency enterprises should also be resolved.

A deputy employed in the mining industry complained to the government that the cost in hard currency of imported coal this year would have been enough to construct an entire mine providing coal for several years.

In the opinion of the Agriculture Committee -- for all the committees to present their stands at the session of the Planning and Budget Committee -- the setting of several objectives in the plan is slogan-like and the conditions of the fulfillment of the plan have shortcomings. They complained about the lack of unity between words and deeds in connection with the price of agricultural production machinery, saying that these should not become dearer than promised, because then how would agriculture be able to produce more cheaply?

On the other hand, nearly all deputies added that they regard the plan as satisfactory, taking into account the possibilities, although they would like to see greater development they realize that the conditions for this are lacking. Therefore everybody adopted the proposal although nobody declared much an affinity for it.

Lajos Faluvegi, chairman of the National Planning Office, said that the resources for faster development do not exist. In response to tough criticisms he replied no less sharply. It is impossible, he said, to expect external support instead of better and more organized work by enterprises and the better utilization of resources. In his view it is not true that there has not been adequate investment, only that this has not been utilized well enough. Despite the complaints about high taxes, the profit remaining with the enterprises is not insufficient. The efforts of the mining industry are laudable but, he continued, it should not be forgotten that in the 5-year plan period just ending it received 8 billion forints in excess of the plan. Despite this, production is still below what was envisaged. Even regarding the 24 billion forints which they will receive next year the mining industry promises only that production will not fall instead of promising that it will grow. Therefore the complaint is not quite justified. It would be indeed a very good thing to keep prices and indicators more stable, but the world market does not promise us more stable conditions.

The deputy premier and chairman of the National Planning Office agreed with the idea that a real breakthrough should be achieved in exports of processed industrial goods. On the other hand, he told representatives of agriculture that in his view the system of incentives has improved, and the farms would start next year in better circumstances. Meanwhile, they should not expect any reduction of costs from the government when in the same branch, for example in milk farming, cooperatives which are not even very far from each other geographically demonstrate a 20 percent difference in costs.

In other words, the sabers rattled sharply. I saw, for example, on the faces primarily of deputies working at enterprises that Lajos Faluvegi failed to convince them of many things. Nevertheless, he did not deny that the plan would be difficult to fulfill and that the realistic basis of some components could be called into question. But he explained that such an economic result is necessary in the period up to 1990 which the plan lays down but this economic prescription is to be fulfilled not by the government but by economic life. In other words, some of the questions should be addressed by the enterprises to themselves.

Finally, I think, that many agreed with Professor Jozsef Bognar, chairman of the Planning and Budget Committee.

He said that a larger increase in output and export than proposed is not possible but attention should be called to the fact that if all this is not accomplished by a better internal range of goods and the discovery of new export possibilities, then the loss of ground by Hungarian industry and its falling further behind in comparison with other countries, for example the East Asian developing countries, may continue. Therefore, at this stage, the committee cannot propose a better and different plan because many things will need to be thought through in the coming years.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES PLAN FOR ELECTRONICS

LD061212 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Budapest, December 6 (MTI) — At its latest session the Hungarian Government approved the central programme of spreading electronics in the social and economic spheres mainly through government measures. The high prices are to be reduced through price and customs regulations and tax reductions are to be granted to encourage the introduction of advanced technologies. Also a credit policy is planned to be introduced that will encourage the use of flexible production systems, robots and computerized plotting systems.

Research plans aiming at the development of new generations of small computers, computer networks, standardized software systems, electronic exchanges, cheap information systems that can be spread in mass and in a more remote future, the development of fifth-generation integrated digital telecommunication systems, will promote the earliest possible implementation of the programme.

The development of electronical [as received] components, started in the now outgoing five-year plan period, is part of the overall programme but also a central development programme in its own right. In the years 1981-1985 the Hungarian industry created facilities for the serial production of components that can later be produced in larger series. The bulk of the 28,000 million forints worth of electrical components the industry put out so far was sold on the domestic market.

In the 7th five-year plan term the component industry too is to introduce new technologies and about half of the present products will be replaced by more advanced ones. It is planned to build a new factory that will make components of a more recent generation. Besides company funds the projects are to be financed from central and other resources.

In view of the dynamic increase in the domestic demand for electronical components in the recent years production is expected to grow by about 80 pc until 1990. Consequently the Hungarian component industry will be able to meet at least a half of the domestic demand and boost export too. A research programme that enjoys special priority assists constant development of the component industry, and besides domestic development the industry expects to rely on 40 cooperation agreements with CEMA partners and the purchase of licenses and know-hows.

REACTION TO U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE IN EUROPE

'Star Wars' as 'Obstacle'

AU161034 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 12 Dec 85 p 5

[Ewa Boniecka commentary: "Shultz' Task"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who has arrived in Europe, has two tasks to accomplish: To praise SDI [Strategic Defense Initiative] -- "star wars" -- to the allies in London and Bonn and to NATO foreign ministers in Brussels; and to present in Romania, Hungary, and Yugoslavia the "open" and "diversified" character of U.S. policy vis-a-vis the socialist countries.

This double-purpose trip is taking place at a time when, following the Geneva summit, the Reagan administration has initiated activities to improve the climate of East-West relations, but has no intention of giving up the implementation of SDI and is far from pursuing a uniform strategy vis-a-vis all the Warsaw Pact countries. Its unchanging line of confrontation toward Poland is proof of that.

It was certainly no accident that London was chosen for the opening move in G. Shultz' trip to Western Europe. It was necessary to stress close ties with Great Britain which, as the first partner of the United States, had signed the accord on cooperation in realizing the "star wars" program.

The decision made by Mrs. Thatcher's government has provoked sharp protest from the opposition parties in the Commons, in spite of the fact that Defense Secretary Heseltine tried to do whatever he could to sidestep the political implications of the accord and to stress that U.S. orders would ensure jobs for many Britons....

In Brussels and in Bonn, G. Shultz will repeat Reagan's thesis about SDI's "defensive nature," which does not change the fact that doubts of the European allies of the United States as regards the SDI program have not diminished. After all, following the Geneva summit, Western Europe, fully aware that the "star wars" program continues to be the fundamental obstacle, expects that a new and better chapter will open in U.S.-Soviet and East-West relations and that progress will be made in disarmament negotiations.

U.S. Interference 'Justified'

AU161135 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Dec 85 p 7

[PAP Report: "G. Shultz on Some International Problems"]

[Text] PAP, London -- In a speech in London, American Secretary of State G. Shultz touched on some international problems, including regional conflicts.

He justified U.S. interference in the domestic affairs of other countries and said that USSR policy was the reason behind the tension in individual regions. He said that "diplomacy will not bring results" in regional conflicts and presented the U.S. formula for settling them, a formula highly typical of the present U.S. Government's actions.

G. Shultz said that the actions which the West should undertake in such situations are various, depending on the circumstances.

"Sometimes," he said, "we must render neighboring states military and economic aid; sometimes it is useful to render moral, humanitarian, or other support to internal opposition groups. Then again, sometimes it is better to give help but not admit it publicly; secret operations have been part of the arsenals of countries since time immemorial and they permit the exerting of influence without direct confrontation."

In connection with this statement by G. Shultz, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote: "The secretary of state said that NATO members should not hesitate to apply all kinds of aid, even secret aid, in order to achieve their diplomatic goals. G. Shultz has tried to convince Washington's European allies that they should support Washington policy vis-a-vis Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Cambodia, and, right now, Angola."

At exactly the same time Shultz is saying this, the Reagan Government is once again threatening to offer secret support to the insurgents in Angola. This help will be used to blackmail the other side during talks on solving the problems of southern Africa, including the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. The government is also considering the problem of gaining congressional support for military aid for the "Nicaraguan insurgents."

In connection with his approaching visit to some European socialist countries (Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia), the secretary of state has permitted himself to speak out in the spirit of interference in their internal affairs, having said that the United States "would like to bring about a more open climate in the countries bordering the Soviet Union." Shultz's remarks show that the essence of U.S. policy vis-a-vis the socialist countries is based on sneaking inside these countries and implanting them with "positive" trends from the U.S. viewpoint.

This statement shows once more that the U.S. Government is banking on a weakening and division of the socialist community, and on an undermining of its cooperation with the Soviet Union.

MESSNER, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

LD161708 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] A Polish delegation including Premier Zbigniew Messner left for Moscow today to attend the 41st CEMA session.

FOURTH SESSION SEJM PRESIDIUM TO CONVENE 23 DEC

LD161651 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the fourth session of the chamber on 23 December. The agenda includes a report by the Commission for Economic Plan, Budget and Finances on the budget bill for next year and the resolutions linked with this. A report by the Commission for Economic Plan, Budget and Finances and the commission for legislative work on the government bill on the fund for servicing foreign debts is also envisaged.

WALESA LAYS WREATH COMMEMORATING 1970 RIOTS

AU161553 Paris AFP in English 1547 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 16 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa laid a wreath at a memorial in Gdansk on the anniversary today of riots which swept Poland's Baltic ports in December 1970.

Riot police barred any other Solidarity representatives or supporters from approaching the memorial, and water-cannon units were on standby. Mr. Walesa knelt and prayed at the memorial, which is close to the city's shipyards.

The official PAP news agency reported that several official delegations also laid wreaths to mark the anniversary of the clashes between demonstrators and police in which some 50 people died and 1,000 were injured. Mr. Walesa and several thousand Solidarity supporters attended a requiem mass yesterday and were subsequently barred by riot police from approaching the memorial.

Solidarity enjoyed a brief legal period after the Gdansk accords of 1980 but was outlawed in December of that year when martial law was declared.

SOLIDARITY MEMBERS ARRESTED AT MEMORIAL SERVICE

AU171041 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1008 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Warsaw -- Yesterday evening four members of the banned Solidarity trade union were arrested in Katowice. They had participated in a memorial service for nine miners who had been shot by police in December 1981. It is said that one of the arrested persons is Kvazimierz Switon, the founder of the first free trade union in Ponald in 1978. About 500 people had participated in the memorial service.

PUBLISHING OF PRO-SOLIDARITY WRITERS CRITICIZED

AU161408 Paris AFP in English 1400 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 16 (AFP) -- Polish authorities have begun discouraging state publishing houses from handling writers regarded as hostile, or as having collaborated with the clandestine houses of the dissolved Solidarity union. The new turn of the screw in the "normalisation" process was indicated at a meeting with party militants in the state houses by Witold Nawrocki, the party Central Committee's chief culture cadre. It will apply to 1986 plans.

Among writers known for "anti-communism," and whose extensive publication he deplored, were Czeslaw Milosz, the 1980 Nobel literature prizewinner, and the late novelist and playwright Witold Gombrowicz, who had lived abroad. In general, he told the party militants last month, it was "unimaginable that a writer having connections with the antisocialist and clerical opposition (in Poland and abroad), or linked to Solidarity, can propagate views hostile to socialism in books printed in state publishing houses."

He also charged that the Roman Catholic Church in Poland had the same aims as the democratic opposition, in propagating "its own culture" which had "nothing in common" with socialist culture. "Vigilance" was necessary towards Catholic writers whose work should also be carefully chosen, he said. He accused party militants in publishing of having submitted to "the influence of political enemies."

Mr. Nawrocki called on the militants -- secretaries of party cells and officials of the approved OPZZ [National Trade Union Confederation] trade unions -- to revise 1986 publishing plans by January 15, to "purge" works which went beyond socialist ideology. He sharply criticised directors of state publishing houses he said had favoured writers "openly hostile" to People's Poland, to the detriment of members of the new ZLP [Union of Polish Writers] association of people of letters. Mr. Milosz and Mr. Gombrowicz, he said, had been published while nearly 180 writer-members of ZLP were still waiting for their works to be taken up.

He acknowledged that these two writers, well-known and much sought after in Poland, presented him with the "serious dilemma" of how to publish their full works without submitting them to censorship.

Mr. Nawrocki pilloried those who published satirical writers like Wojciech Mlynarski -- an author of popular plays full of understated by uncomplimentary references to the regime, which have Poles signing with pleasure.

TALK HELD WITH PEACE MOVEMENT LEADER NIEMCZYK

PM101919 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 30 Nov 85 p 12

[Undated interview with Polish peace movement leader Piotr Niemczyk by Maciej Zaremba: "Polish Peace Movement Irritates Government"]

[Text] "A person who is prepared to obey all orders is more dangerous than the neutron bomb. Peace is not only a question of weapons. Weapons have to be fired by someone. Those who committed the worst atrocities during World War II defended themselves in the same way as did Father Popieluszko's murderers: They were only obeying orders."

He looks almost like a Swedish skinhead with his short-cropped hair, heavy leather jacket, and boots: Piotr Niemczyk, 23 years old, is a law student from Warsaw and one of the people behind the initiative for the first independent Polish peace movement in almost 50 years -- the Freedom and Peace Movement.

I met him in Stockholm, where he has come after surprisingly being granted an exist visa. Niemczyk had been refused a passport for several years and was only given one after making it known that he is a member of a forbidden peace committee.

"I do not know why I was allowed to travel," he said. "I am one of the people who sent back their induction papers, and I can expect legal consequences. It is possible that they do not want me to go back. But I will go back."

[Zaremba] Is not sending back your induction papers the same as refusing to do national service?

[Niemczyk] No. Everyone who has done so has enclosed a letter stating that we are prepared to do national service but that we want to protest against the Supreme Court decision in the Adamkiewicz case. Adamkiewicz did not refuse to do national service; he only refused to swear the soldier's oath, in which you have to swear loyalty to the Polish Government and the Soviet Union. The decision of the court means that the oath has become compulsory, and refusal to swear it is the same as refusal to do national service. In this way it is possible to impose tougher punishments.

But a compulsory oath is an impossibility. An oath must always be voluntary. What is happening now is that they are trying to break down our consciences with the help of the law. If you swear something on your honor, it is actually morally binding. [answer ends]

The result is that when the Soviet Union attacks a country and forces the Polish Army to help, such as in Czechoslovakia in 1968, or when the Polish Government orders the Army to fire on workers as in 1970 and 1981, it is a matter of honor for Polish conscripts to obey these orders, Piotr Niemczyk said, adding:

"I have nothing against swearing the oath -- if its thrust is swearing loyalty to Poland."

So far the authorities in Poland seem to have been in some doubt about how to get the better of the new organization. Up to now the official press has mostly tried to ridicule the movement, Niemczyk said, but worse things are to come. One thing that seems to have particularly irritated the Polish authorities is Freedom and Peace's statements on German questions. The efforts of the state-controlled press and broadcasting media seem to be directed toward keeping anti-German feeling alive even among those who belong to postwar generations.

"West German revanchism" is a standing threat in the mass media and, according to Niemczyk, the tone borders on the rancorous.

"This is something we are trying to work against, since blind fear is a dangerous thing. That is why we print pamphlets on Weisse Rose and other anti-Nazi groups, to show that not all Germans backed Hitler. We have also written about Otto Schmike, a German soldier who was shot after deserting on Polish territory. His grave is in Poland, but when we tried to hold a memorial ceremony there we were stopped by the police, who carried out very thorough and protracted traffic checks."

Without a doubt there are large differences in viewpoints between Freedom and Peace and the Western peace movements. For example, general disarmament comes a long way down the list of the Polish organization's demands, if it is on it at all. On the other hand it stresses more strongly that a totalitarian society, with the tensions this creates, poses just as great a risk of war as the arms arsenals.

"We do not talk about disarmament much, since we are unable to exert influence on it. Concrete things are all the more important -- helping those who have been harassed for refusing to compromise their consciences. But of course there are major differences; but it seems as if our friends in the West understand our viewpoint."

[Zaremba] And in the East? Do you have contacts with the Hungarian group, for example?

[Niemczyk] Only through intermediaries such as the END [European Nuclear Disarmament] and the IKV [The Netherlands' Inter-church Peace Council]. Since Solidarity it has become almost impossible for Poles to travel within the Eastern bloc. [answer ends]

In a few weeks' time he will return to Poland, where a charge against him is waiting for him. He is most afraid of ending up in the "rolling model" -- 3 months inside, a week free, and then another 3 months behind bars. This attracts less attention than lengthy prison sentences.

CONSTRUCTION OF PPR-USSR PIPELINE COMPLETED

LD121609 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] The construction of the Kobryn-Brest-Warsaw gas pipeline has come to an end. The construction has been completed according to an agreement between the Governments of Poland and the Soviet Union. The work has been completed before the planned deadline. Representatives of the authorities of both states and work teams of enterprises that have been working on this investment project will take part in a festive ceremony to mark the completion of work today.

Around 1 billion cubic meters of gas will be supplied by the Kobryn pipeline to Warsaw next year.

DASCALESCU LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

AU161318 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1305 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/12/1985 -- A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, Romanian prime minister, left for Moscow on Monday, December 16, to attend the proceedings of the 41st (extraordinary) meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance session.

NEW FOOD MINISTRY SET UP; PANA NAMED MINISTER

AU161923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 16 Dec 85

["For the Record" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/12/1985 -- In Romania a Ministry of the Food Industry and acquisition of Farm Produce has been set up by reorganizing the Food Industry Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Department for Contracting, Acquiring and Storing the Farm Produce. This measure is meant to improve the activity in the food industry and the acquisition of farm products, to strengthen the control on the materialization of the vegetal [as received] and animal production and to make more precise the tasks and responsibilities regarding the production, industrialization and sale of farm produce.

Gheorghe Pana was appointed minister of the food industry and acquisition of farm produce.

PERSONNEL CHANGES REPORTED AT WPNC PLENUM

AU161841 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the SR of Romania, and chairman of the Working People's National Council [WPNC], today chaired a plenary meeting of the WPNC. The plenum unanimously adopted the documents submitted to the plenary meeting's discussion.

Proceeding to the last point on the agenda, organizational measures, the plenary meeting -- taking into consideration the fact that certain comrades from the WPNC Executive Bureau have changed their jobs -- approved the following organizational measures:

Comrade Ilie Verdet was relieved of his position as vice chairman of the WPNC Executive Bureau and elected to this position was Comrade Stefan Andrei, party Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Central Council of Workers' Control of Socioeconomic Activity; Comrade Elena Burtea was relieved of her position as vice chairman of the WPNC Executive Bureau and elected to this position was Comrade Lina Ciobanu, chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions; and Comrade Mihai Moraru was relieved of his position as secretary of the WPNC Executive Bureau and elected to this position was Comrade Dimitrie Ancuta, adviser to the party secretary general and president of the republic.

At the end of the proceedings, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the SR of Romania, and chairman of the WPNC took the floor. The party-state leader's speech was followed with particular interest, lively satisfaction, and unanimous approval, being often underscored by enthusiastic and prolonged applause, cheers, and chants.

SHULTZ APPRIVES IN BELGRADE, TALKS WITH LEADERS

Welcomed by Dizdarevic

LD171027 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0911 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Dec (TANJUG) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived for a 1-day visit to Belgrade this morning, just before 10 o'clock [0900 GMT]. In Belgrade he will have talks with Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and will also be received by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. Shultz has arrived in Yugoslavia at the end of his 8-day European tour, during which he visited London, Brussels, where he met foreign ministers of the NATO member countries, Bonn, and West Berlin. Before coming to Belgrade he was in Budapest and Bucharest.

At Belgrade Airport the U.S. secretary of state, who arrived with his wife, was welcomed by Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Yugoslav ambassador in Washington, Mico Rakic, with their wives, and Assistant Federal Secretaries of Foreign Affairs Gavro Cerovic, Dragoslav Pejic, and Dusan Strbac, and also by other Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs senior officials.

U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia John Scanlan and embassy personnel also welcomed him.

Having greeted his hosts in a brief statement, the U.S. secretary of state expressed his satisfaction over his arrival in Yugoslavia and over the talks he will have with Raif Dizdarevic, whom he had met in New York last autumn. He also said that he remembered Yugoslavia also by the fact that he had the honor of meeting President Tito and of having talks with him as one of the greatest statesmen of our time.

Talks Begin

LD171039 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1019 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Dec (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic and George Shultz met in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs this morning and began their talks.

It is assumed that the exchange of views, which is under way, will cover a discussion of the most topical issues pertaining to the world political and economic scene. The Yugoslav-U.S. (?dialogue) at the foreign minister level, which is taking place following the conclusion of the U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva, will also cover an exchange of views on broader aspects of the disarmament problem, and also security and cooperation in Europe. Other questions will also be discussed.

The two foreign ministers will also exchange views on bilateral relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States.

Before the start of the talks George Shultz (?visited) (?the Josip Broz Tito) memorial center, laid a bouquet of flowers on President Tito's grave, and signed the memorial book.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT SPOKESMAN ON CULTURAL FORUM

AU161224 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Dec 85 p 6

[TANJUG report on press conference given "today" by Zeljko Jeglic, spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 5 Dec -- When asked how he assesses the outcome of the CSCE Cultural Forum that was recently concluded in Budapest, Zeljko Jeglic answered:

"The Cultural Forum has justified the initiative that it be held. We consider it especially significant that authors and delegations presented a large number of proposals and suggestions that are important for the development of creativity, mutual acquaintance, and cultural cooperation. A significant dialogue among authors was also realized. The forum has proved that a dialogue is possible despite the existence of bloc, state-political, and ideological differences.

"Although consensus was not achieved for adopting a substantial document expressing the wealth of presented ideas, proposals, and suggestions, we do not consider those proposals and ideas lost. Among other things, each state which participated in the CSCE will be able to use them in direct cultural cooperation and exchange, as well as submit them at the next CSCE meeting in Vienna, the third meeting after the Belgrade and Madrid ones.

"Prominent authors from Yugoslavia also very actively participated in the forum, and the Yugoslav delegation, together with other delegations of neutral and nonaligned countries and in conformity with our country's nonaligned policy, praised the [illegible] being as constructive as possible and following a policy of strengthening the CSCE process in the interest of improving the situation and relations in Europe.

"I want to stress that Hungary as a host deserves full recognition."

FINANCE COMMITTEE RECEIVES REDUCED BUDGET PLAN

LD122344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1932 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Dec (TANJUG) -- Delegates to the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces today received the amended proposal of the Federal Executive Council on the draft federal budget for the coming year, which reduces the planned budget from the proposed 1,217 billion to 1,103 billion dinars. Because of the reduction in expenditures, it is proposed that the contributions of the republics and provinces also be reduced, and there is a new assessment of the sources of income of the federation.

The federal budget for this year is to increase by 7.2 billion dinars, so that it will amount to 697.4 billion dinars instead of 690.2 billion. The draft of the second successive rebalancing of the federal budget this year was also presented to the delegates of the Finance Committee. There is an increase in additional funds for the underdeveloped republics and Kosovo, since the general and joint consumption in the country in the first 9 months of the year increased by 71.6 percent in comparison with the same period last year. The conclusion of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces finds a rebalancing of additional funds necessary if the increase of general and joint consumption exceeds 44.9 percent. Of the total 7.2 billion dinars, 2 billion are allocated to Kosovo to improve the position of social and other services on the basis of the special conclusion of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces.

The remainder is divided between the underdeveloped republics and Kosovo as prescribed by the law. The Federal Executive Council proposes that the rebalancing be secured by contributions from the republics and provinces.

The debate on the budget will begin in the Finance Committee at the end of the first round of coordinating the resolution for the coming year.

SEPARATISTS SEEKING 'BROKEN-UP YUGOSLAVIA'

LD161752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1428 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Sarajevo, 15 Dec (TANJUG) -- What is the so-called "third Yugoslavia", offered by the relics of the bourgeois right which have recently been nervously seeking points of contact for joint action? A Sarajevo Television commentator asks this in this evening's second news program. In brief, he answers, this should be the confederation of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia and possibly Macedonia; a state without Montenegro and Bosnia-Hercegovina, not to mention the provinces or some nations. It is, the commentator goes on, a broken-up Yugoslavia whose protagonists demand to be separated from some so-called "historic nations", and the creation of states such as Great Serbia, "European Slovenia" and "Independent Croatia." Their points of departure, the commentator continues, are worn-out phrases such as: "Tito's Yugoslavia is dead and there has never been a true revolution there. Starting in 1945 the existence of some peoples has been denied, along with their democratic programs, wars and anti-feudal revolutions". They seem to think it particularly topical to talk about the "Europeanization" of, for instance, Serbia or Slovenia...

In the same way in which their programs are remindful of progroms, so are their methods. These "champions of freedom," the commentator says, openly advocate destruction, expulsion, and hatred. For them, brotherhood and unity are a communist platitude which is breaking up the autonomy of the people. Their program was inscribed a long time ago on the emigre flags of Chetniks, Ustashas and White Guardists: Socialist Yugoslavia should be destroyed by all possible means, by the power of words or dynamite.

The protagonists of the bourgeois right, the commentator notes themselves say that they are developing "a vision of Utopia." We agree: their "third Yugoslavia," such as they want it, really is a Utopia, because it will never be accepted by the majority of people and working class of Tito's AVNOJ Yugoslavia, concludes the Sarajevo Television commentator.

SOVIET NAVAL FLOTILLA SAILS INTO DUBROVNIK

LD162051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Dubrovnik, 16 Dec. (TANJUG) -- A naval flotilla from the Soviet Union today sailed into the Dubrovnik port of Cruz on an unofficial visit to the city of Dubrovnik. During the visit, which will last several days, the crew will tour the cultural and historic monuments of the town and the surrounding area. They will also take part in sports events with Dubrovnik sportsmen.